EL PASO HERALD

Editorial and Magazine Page Thursday, August Twenty-second, 1912

THIRTY-SECOND YEAR OF PUBLICATION Superior exclusive features and complete news report by Associated Press Leased Wire and 300 Special Correspondents covering Arizona, New Mexico, west Texas, Mexico, Washington, D. C., and New York.

Published by Herald News Co., Inc.: H. D. Slater (owner of 55 percent) President; J. C. Wilmarth (owner of 20 percent) Manager; the remaining 35 percent is owned among 13 stockholders who are as follows: H. L. Capell, H. B. Stevens, J. A. Smith, J. J. Mundy, Waters Davis, H. A. Trae, McGlennon estate, W. F. Payne, R. C. Canby, G. A. Martin, Fellx Martinez, A. L. Sharpe, and John P. Ramsey.

Best Week Of the Whole Year

ROM present indications it is going to be an exceptionally strong body of business men that goes into Arizona with at. year. It is so long since the El Paso boosters traversed the copper state that they have forgotten, most of them, what an uproarious time they made of it before. That was before we acquired experience, too, and these things always go off so much better nowadays, because we know how to do the entertaining and we plan more thoroughly.

Already three-fifths of the required number have signed up for the trip. This gratifying result in two days of committee work insures the quick completing of the list, especially inasmuch as so many of the responses were wholly voluntary, necessitating no argument by the committee. Very few refusals have been met with. In a number of cases names have been added to the list as a result solely of the great personal interest aroused by the announcement of the trip. This is the way it ought to be, and it should never be necessary for any committee to do more than make courtesy visits to prospective signers.

The trip this year will cover more than 2000 miles. It will traverse the whole state of Arizona, including the principal copper camps and smelter cities, the railroad and commercial centers, the irrigated valleys, and the chief scenic regions, including the grand canyon of the Colorado, the Roosevelt dam, and the Salt river valley. Stops will be made along the way in hours of daylight at every point where it is possible to pause and maintain a reasonably expeditious schedule. It is the rule with these excursions that they always make more stops and visit more different places than the original schedules call for. And by the some token it always happens that the excursionists have four times as good a time as any of them anticipated.

Aside from the trade getting possibilities of such a trip, which are always realized in more than compensating degree by the commercial participants, there are two other elements entering into the benefits and pleasures of the Get-Acquainted excursions. One is the exhibaration of helping to promote the general progress and prosperity of the Great Southwest and all its hosts, through the constant cultivation of good feeling and good fellowship, and the other is the direct personal satisfaction of seeing the sights, of seeing at its very best the whole region traversed, with the best possible opportunities to cover the greatest amount of space in the least time. Such a trip as this one planned for October would take three to four times as long to make, traveling independently and using regular trains and accommodations.

The general invitation has gone forth to heads of mercantile, manufacturing, financial, and other business concerns to participate in the Arizona excursion. Representative men in other lines will be accommodated if space be available on the special train. Each neighbor city and town is invited to send one or more representatives to join the El Pasoans on the same terms as they themselves accept. The transportation, including sleeping car accommodations, and proportionate share of cost of music, badges, uniform caps, advertising matter, entertaining club guests, returning general hospitality, and other joint expenses, will amount to \$125 for each member of the excursion; meals and all personal expenses will of course be extra and limited only by individual desire. The trip will take from eight to ten days, and it will be marked up by every participant as the most profitable week of the

If you want to know more about it, write to The Herald while the committee is working, and before the list is filled.

Juarez Reoccupied By Federals

TUAREZ is no better pleased than El Paso with the restoration of orderly rule to the border city. Since that night in early February when the federal garrison rose in revolt with fire and pillage, there has been nothing but woe, deprivation, loss, and destruction. The occupation by the rebels did not mean protection or order, but on the contrary it has been unsafe for visitors to go to Juarez even on legitimate business. So uncertain were the conditions over there, and so lacking were the rebel officers in authoritative control, that owners of public vehicles would not take the risk of crossing, and traffic at the bridges was reduced

With the evacuation by the rebels and the occupation of the almost deserted city by federals, there is a semblance of returning order. Juarez merchants and families can resume their wonted lives in comparative safety, and the old order of humdrum existence may eventually be resumed. Poor Justez has lost at least half her wealth, public and private, and half her population. The destruction of property has been so great that nothing short of liberal federal or state government appropriations can possibly rehabilitate the place. El Paso will do everything she can to procure for Juarez that special recognition that is her due, as the victim of the misfortunes of war in repeated conflicts.

It is most fortunate that, in spite of ail the bitterness that has been engendered among a certain class of Mexicans and Americans by the blunders of the American government in its relations with Mexico, nevertheless through all the terrible conditions of border mutiny, rebellion, and anarchy, the relations of the two peoples here at this most important point of international contact have been maintained unbroken. In spite of all that has taken place, all the wrongs to which the people of El Paso have been subjected by Mexican federals and rebels alike, by Mexican and American governments alike, nevertheless it is not difficult for the two cities to take up ordinary life again now that the rebel hosts have, for the time being, departed to other fields.

But, while El Paso is glad to see the Mexican regulars again in possession, this city will expect something more of them than a mere period of siesta. With no rebels in sight, it is not going to require 2000 or 3000 men to garrison the poor deserted wreck of a town. It is manifestly the duty of the Mexican federal government now to undertake on its own account the patrol of its border line, and thus relievs the American government of work that has been undertaken out of pure friendship and that has cost this country millions of dollars in gold, without any compensation whatever-without even the appreciation of the Mexican government itself which has been the sole beneficiary of the American border policy. And unless the Mexican federals pursue and capture or annihilate the rebel bands-which still number from 5000 to 8000 men in the northern states-the mere reoccupation of abandoned towns will amount to little in the end. As for railroad communication, the rebels kept the railroads and telegraphs open in all directions during their occupation of the state; railroad and telegraphic communication was interrupted only when the federals came. It is to be hoped that the federals will be at least as successful as the rebels were, in keeping the railroads and telegraphs open and free from hostile molestation

Restoration of peace and order, and observance of the ordinary personal and property guaranties, are the only things the people of the United States require of Mexico. With her internal quarrels Americans have no direct concern. American sentiment has been with the established government all along; and from the beginning the American government has exerted all its powers to assist the Madero government and to embarrass the rebels in all their endeavors. For this assistance, the Madero government so far has shown itself to be totally ungrateful and unappreciative. The least that can now be done to show proper respect for American interest. in Mexico, is for the federals to take the initiative in guaranteeing safety to American lives and property in the entire zone now cleared, at least temporarily, of rebels and vandals, and, without opposition, occupied by federal troops.

UNCLE WALT'S DENATURED POEM

Fall Is Coming

HE days go by as days have gone since time was first invented, and every breaking of the dawn should find us more contented; for good old Summer's failing fast and soon will be skedaddling adown the river of the Past, where other ghosts are paddling. September's coming to the door, September mild and graceful; of smiles to heal the heart that's sore she always has a face full. She brings us sweet and restful days, and nights that soothe a fellow, as she comes down the woodiand ways, a-painting red and yellow. She soon will come with siren's pose, our heart-sick souls enmeshing, to hint of frosts and early snows and other things refreshing. September! When the summer's old, and man is roasted silly, he loves your whisperings of cold, your evenings gray and chilly. Old Summer, with its brazen skies, is failing now and dwindling; soon man may cease to swat the flies, and lay in coal and kindling. And soon again we'll dream our dreams before the grate and ember, while frost upon the pumpkin gleams—you promise this, September! Come, fairest month of all, come forth, your visit always pleases; bring us a message from the North, the home of ice cold breezes!

THE DESPATCH RIDER

By R. C. Fry.

The Herald's Daily Short Story

rising sun. It was late in September in the year of the downfall of France, and the woods echoed and reverberated with the booming of the guns. The night before the Fifth corps of the grand hard and husbands. But no, they shot down the old men like dogs. Terguna. The night before the Fifth corps of the grand army of France had lain at Beaumont, tired out to a man after the heart breaking work of their never ending retreat. It was backward, al-ways backward, toward Paris for these ard pressed sons of La Belle France. The general in command of the Pifth corps drew his men up in order for retreat, for the Prussians were press-ing hard on their flanks. The French guns covered the action, and once more they retired toward the ford of the Meure at Villers and toward Paris.

Near the river's edge the white uirasslers had drawn up their horses, nd had hastily planned a camp until the Fifth corps should march again. A group of the troopers had collected round a blazing fire, and they talked of the morning's disaster in hushed tones that told of aching hearts full of the fierce shame of defeat. Suddenly an orderly rode in and should for the orderly rode up and shouted for one

of them by name.
"Leon Camelot. Wanted in the gen-Camelot reached the tent and stood waiting while the orderly entered. Then the flap of the tent was raised and he entered the gloom of the interior. The general spoke to him in a You are a native of this province

and know the road from here to Con-'Yes, general," Camelot answered. "On that account I have chosen you to carry despatches. You are to be in Conflans before dawn tomorrow. Here are the despatches to Gen. Forton, who is at Conflans with the Fourth diviis at Contains with the Fourth division. Be very careful, for the country
is alive with the Germans. Let nothing delay you, for the safety of the
Fourth division lies in your reaching
them before dawn. Report yourself to
me on your return. Now go,"
Leon Camelot took the heavy leather desartch easy and salvitude left

the despatch case and saluting left the tent. It was dark, and as he passed the last outpost he turned his horse and took a last look at the camp where he fires flickered and glowed among the tents. Then he turned again and ode among the trees.

Leon would pass his home in the

village of Damvillers, where Jeanne Delmas lived. He was wondering whether all was well with them there. and a growing sense of fear came to him as he thought of the Prusslans and the fate of the other frontier vil-lages. He spurred his horse and they dashed along on the springy turf at the side of the road.

Mile after mile passed beneath them, and then Leon noticed a giare in the sky that alternately glowed fiercely

lit up the road.

Leon Camelot gave a great gasp.

Damvillers was in flames. He galloped across the common with a face so white that no reflection could color.

THE dense woods in the valley of swayed and reeled and would have the Meuse lay smiling in the fallen. He knew then that Jeanne was "Jeanne," he cried. "Oh, my beloved.

rible, my France—"
Leon Camelot caught Jeanne to him,
brushing back her hair lightly from
her forehead, while the tears streamed

his cheeks.

"And our fathers, Jennie?" he asked. "Don't Leon," she cried, no one left in the village." These two remained while Dam-villers burned like a funeral pyre above the bodies of their massacred

fathers.

Then a sound came to them that caused them both to start and listen. Above the noise of the falling beams from the village houses came the ring. from the village houses came the ring of steel, and the thud, thud of horses hoofs. Leon scented danger. He knew that it must be the Prussian cavalry. for no French troops were about there.
"Quick, Jeanne, you must ride before me," he cried, "I am carrying
despatches to Conflans and must not

Delmas nodded and Leon mounted his horse and swung her up astride in front of him. Even as they started a bullet went sighing past

Leon pulled his sword out with an oath, and his horse reared and broke into a swinging gallop. They dashed past the village, keeping near the trees, and from behind came the sound of horsemen in pursuit and uncouth German oaths. Danvillers lay far behind them before Leon turned around. From out of the white smoke leaped incessant flashes as rifles were fired at them. Then suddenly Leon drew in his breath, and Jeanne saw his hands drop from the reins, while his long sword fell clanging on the road.

"Diable," he groaned.

Jeanne caught at the reins. "What Leon pulled his sword out with an

Jeanne caught at the reins. is it Leon?" she cried. "A hurt, Leon, tell me?" "Are you

hurt. Leon, tell me?"

He was clinging to her coat and blood was upon his lips.
"Jeanne," he whispered hoarsely. "I am hit badly. You must ride to Contians—alone—to the Fourth division. When you get there ask for Gen. Porton. Give him this case, Jeanne; let possible store you."

nothing stop you."

He had already undone the broad white leather band that went about his body and had passed it over her shoulders. He buckled it on and as he did so he noticed a dark patch that stained the gilt badge of the regiment of the white cuirassiers.
"Listen," he went on, "I am only an extra weight, and they are close behind

us even now. No. Jeanne, I must drop off. There, have you the stirrups? and then Leon noticed a giare in the sky that alternately glowed fiercely and faded away.

Still onward he swept until the glare lit up the road.

The could not say a word to him; her tears choked her. TO 18 18

Dawn was just breaking as Jeanne was surrounded by the outposts of the Fourth division at Conflana She waved the gilt banded despatch case of the it. Then, suddenly, almost on the very edge of the common, a young girl darted toward him, calling to him to stop.

Leon sheathed his sword, and reining in his horse, dismounted, He caught the girl by the shoulder for she Fifth corps at Beaumont."

THE MANICURE LADY

By WILLIAM F. KIRK.

world that we're living in, said the Manicure Lady. "A girl a scene, anyway, after it is all a scene. friend of mine was in here today and told me about the kind of a job she had getting a position. She is kind of

"I know what you mean," said the Head Barber. "You mean she is un-lucky enough to be pretty. You don't need to tell me anything about pretty girls looking for theatrical positions," he concluded.

he concluded.

"I knew some of them theatrical offlices was kind of bad," said the Manicure Lady. "But I never knew how
much luckler I am to be a manicure
girl than a chorus girl until my little
pal told me some of the talk she had
handed to her. I guess there ain't
enough big, clean boys in the world.
George—the kind that could walk into
that kind of an office with four of the
cheap fellows sitting around at mahoguny desks, lock the door, and come
out with the key, leaving death and
davastation in his track. Gee, I could
love a hold-up misn out West—one of
the chaps that is all the time facing
bullets or lynching, but spare me from bullets or lynching, but spare me from them little, cheap, sneaky rats tha takes any kind of advantage of girl's position in life. I get a few o girl's position in life. I get a few of them in here now and then, you know,

ge. don't know," said the Head Barber angrily. "Ever since the time I walloped that cheap drummer with a shaving mug that belonged to another traveling man, you have been afraid other crocks to tell me anything. That's the trouble all, George.

Many a man has had to make a scene just for the sake of teaching another

mun a leason."

"I know you are awful brave, George, admitted the Manicure Lady, with a beaming smile of admiration. That was sure grand, the way you beaned that fellow with that shaving mug. And it said on the mug. Remember me, too. That struck me kind of funny at the time, because the part of the mug that landed nearest to me after it had bounced off his block had them words on it—"Remember me." I guess he won't ever forper ma. I guess he won't ever for-

get you."
I didn't want to break that mug,"
said the Head Barber, "but the gent I
broke it on had a kind of tough mug
himself, and I am too long in the
league to go picking a fight with a
man that bounces up after you knock
him down. I have to use my hands
for shaving, kidde. I don't want to
break them up on a bulle"

for shaving, kidde. I don't want to break them up on a bully."

"Brother Wiffred said the same thing the other night," remarked the Mantoure Lady. "Him and me was walking home and a big stiff on the corner near the house said, 'Pipe the long halred guy with the queen.' I thought at the time that Wiffred was zoing to take it up but when we con going to take it up, but when we got home, and I saked him about it, he said that he didn't want to break up his hands. I guess shaving mugs and other crockery IS kind of handy, after

14 Years Ago To-This Date 1898

Rev. Mr. Huggett came in this morning over the T. P. Jerry Reilly left the city for points eastward on the T. P. yesierday. C. W. Taylor was among the depart-ures on the Texas & Pacific today for Eddy, N. M.

The fall business on the roads lead-ing into this city is expected to be-gin along Sept. 15. Sam Gatlin will leave tomorrow on

the T. P. for a month's visit to his old home, Defiance, Ohio. M. B. Davis, city agent of the Wells-Fargo company, left yesterday on the S. P. to visit his family, who are in California.

Miss Stoddard, of Jackson, Miss., who for some time past has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Wimberly, of this city, left today over the G. H. for her home. After a four weeks' stay in the city.

R. H. Pierce will accompany his son.
Earl, who has been a patient in the
Hotel Dieu, to his home on Cox Canyon.

Some time during the night the large late glass window in the front of Slack's grocery store was broken. When it was done and why is a probem which Mr. Slack is unable to solve. The citizens of San Elizario are pretty badly scared because of reported smallpox in that section. Dr. Yandell received a telegram from a Dr. Bell at San Elizario telling him of the death of a Mexican child there of the disease.

death of a Mexican child there of the disease.

Judge M. W. Stanton, on inquiry made by a reporter of The El Paso Herald in reference to the mining deal with which his name has been connected in the newspapers, said: "I do not think it proper to try disputes in the newspapers where bona fide disputes actually exist. I am somewhat surprised that any attorney should permit himself to be interviewed or allow his client to rush into print in a mit nimself to be interviewed or allow his client to rush into print in a matter of this kind."

To the surprise of their many friends. Knox to arrive late Thursday and ple this noon Miss Coral Harrison was to leave for the orient at midnight.

married to William Sloan, at the residence of the bride's sister. Mrs. Penniman. Miss Harrison Is well known and liked by all of El Paso's young people. Mr. Sloan has for the last two years been secretary of the local Young Men's Christian association. The two leave today for Palestine or Paris. Texas. It is not known yet at which place Mr. Sloan will be stationed.

place Mr. Sloan will be stationed.

Col. George Wythe Baylor has had an exciting experience with a drunken Mexican near Ysleta, a few days ago, which he will not soon forget. Col. Daylor has a ranch near Ysleta and he took a man down there to look at it with a view to selling. At a point near Ysleta a Mexican attempted to rope the colonel, and came uncomfortably near accomplishing the feat. The colonel jumped from his rig and used a club on the Mexican to good effect, and the Mexican was glad to leave the place. leave the place.

Much has been said lately concern-Much has been said lately concerning county prisoners who will not pay their fines, but he in jail and have the county credit them for every day of the first 10 days at the rate of \$1 per day, and \$3 per day for the remaining time which they have to serve. A leading citizen was asked what he thought ought to be done with such prisoners and the answer was: 'I think it is a shown that we have to think it is a shame that we have to pay out money at a high rate for street labor when we can hire these clean our streets, and we can get them

KNOX WILL TRAVEL TO JAPAN ON THE CRUISER MARYLAND

Scattle, Wash., Aug. 22.-The armored cruiser Maryland has arrived from the Puget sound navy yard and anchored in the harbor to await the arrival of secretary of state Knox, who will go on the cruiser to Japan as the special representative or the United States to attend the funeral of the late

Rear admiral Alfred Reynolds, who will represent the navy at the funeral, transferred his flag from the Penn-sylvania, flagship of the Pacific reof the Maryland expect secretary Knox to arrive late Thursday and plan

AMERICA LEADS WORLD WITH ITS MODERN LAUNDRY METHODS

England, Having Installed American Made Machinery, Is In Second Place-Few Chinamen Do Laundry Work In Their Native Land.

By FREDERIC I. HASKIN.

ASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 22,— this tub and another for the washed At a recent gathering of clothes upon the other. laundry proprietors someone made the statement that the progress of a nation was demonstrated more clearly by its laundry methods than in any other way. The more progressive the nation, the more fully equipped are its laundry plants. Since America is the leading nation of the world it naturally follows, according to this theory, that its laundries should be finest in the world and it is generally acknowledged that the United States does set a pace which other nations must follow.

The best American laundries

only set an example for other nations to imitate, but also place the means of following within reach by supplying first class laundry machinery. All of the best laundry machinery in the world is experted from the United

England In Second Place,
England stands next to the United
States in the equipment of its laundries, many of which have all American
machinery and are almost, if not quite, on a par with the hest American es-tablishments. The English laundry-men have paid special attention to the chemical department of laundry work and in this respect, perhaps, England is in the lead. Many of the best formulas used in American laun-dries regarding the effect of certain chemicals upon fabrics have been imported from England, as have also the methods now in vogue for wash-

ing woolens. In German In Germany, the steam laundry meth-ods have not as yet found popular favor. They are used in public institutions, such as hospitals and barracks, but as a public convenience they are not in great demand. Many Germans are in great demand. Many Germans are opposing the use of machines and the development of public laundries upon the ground that it takes away a valuable industry from women who need the income. To this end a special effort is being made to teach girls modern laundry methods as a part of their advantion.

education. The continuation schools which are so great a feature of Germany's educational system are now beginning to introduce some of the simpler American laundry machines and teach the girls how to use them.

Wash Day In Germany.

Wash Day in Germany.

The weekly wash day is not the institution in Germany that it is in England and America. The German mother prides herself upon having sufficient clothing and linen for her family to make it unnecessary for her to have the washing done every week and in many families it is only done three or four times a year. It thus becomes a mighty task, calling for several days' work and usually the emloyment of extra labor. The sanitary disadvantage of keeping so large an accumulation of solled clothing in the room has not yet become apparent to

the German public.

In France, the launury methods for the bulk of the population are still primitive. The Franch hand laundresses, like the German, are exceedingly loath to see American machinery introduced, although it is being done in increasing quantities each year. The first American laundry equipment introduced in France was attached to the county building at Nanteere where it was highly recommended by those who was highly recommended by those who inspected it. According to the official the average amount report, the average amount of lines washed during the first year of its operation averaged in cost about 76 cents for every 250 pounds avoirdupois, which was almost 50 percent of the cost of hand labor. In addition, the officials estimated a further saving in the wear and tear of material handled equivalent to twelve and a half percent over the old method. While the French laundry methods were at one time considered the best in the world, it has been the fad for several years among fashionable people to send their clothing to London to be laundered. When the French learn to ase American machinery as the Lon-don laundries do, this work will be

Wanhing Done With the Feet, In the more primitive countries the washing is largely done with the feet. In Japan, the washwoman does her work out of doors. She rubs the garments with Japanese soap and packs them into a tiny wash about six inches deep and about dze or an ordinary American dishpan She covers them with water, lets them stand a few minutes, and then proceeds to tread the dire out with her feet sometimes making a sort of dance step to music, which is really graceful and attractive to the watching tourist. The Japanese rip their clothing apart to wash, which explains why every genuine Japanese kimono is made with such long basting-like silicaes. After the clothes have been washed by this foot process and siven the necessary rinsing waters, the Japanese laundress spreads them smooth upon a

which she stands up against the side of the house. The sun does the ironing for her and sometimes it produces a lustre which those who have watched the process are at a loss to understand. The Chinese girls wash their clothes after practically the same method. Primitive Methods in Korea.

In Korea, the women wash their clothes by pounding them in water with a paddle. They prefer to use running water, but when this is not available they use large vessels sometimes hollowed out of a tree and son times made of coarse, heavy pottery. The men of Korea wear baggy pantaloons which come up to their after the fashion of an An and the women make them clisterling white, the paddle motion mparting a sort of gloss to the material similar to that which the pound-

ing process gives to linen.

In China few men do any washing.
It is only in foreign lands that John is willing to "washee washee" for the

done by men. The Egyptian was man stands upon the banks of Nile and washes the clothes while wet by slapping them with his hands, making a noise almost equal to pistol shots. The Hindu women wash in much the same way, except that they remove the dirt from the clothes by striking them while wet against the smooth stones of the stream and then rinsing them clean.

Guatamala Seta Example. Guatamala has set an example to many more progressive cities in the way it provides laundry facilities for its people. At frequent intervals, even along the most populous streets, there are erected quaint tile roofed parillons resembling Chinese pagodas in ap-They are circular in form and the roofs are supported by cement or brick pillars. Running all around this parilion, excepting for the en-trance door or gate, is a cement trough about as high as a woman's waist. This is kept full of water from a hy-This is kept full of water from a ny-dyrant and can be emptied by the with-drawal of a plug. Inside of this trough and on a level with it, facing the inside, runs a row of shallow square tubs made of cement. These are about six inches deep upon the trough side and about an inch deep upon the inside. A level shelf to hold the solled clothes is on one side of ber, corn and tall Gothic hogs so thin what they can't have.

A Social Center.

The women find these public wash pavilions a real social diversion. They go to them in the cool of the morning, accompanied by their children, and bearing their big bundles of soiled clothes upon their heads. These last are dumped into the center of the pavillon when they arrive, but before the laundry work begins all of the children are washed in the big trough. This process is accomplished by merry laughter on the part of the children and usually much interest on the part of the spectators. After the children are washed, the mothers turn them loose to play in the street around the pavilion while they proceed to their task of washing the clothes in the tubs and rinsing them in the big trough. There is always much gossip exchanged and the washing seems to be a much more agreeable task as per-formed in public than if done by each woman alone in the privacy of her

Work Simple in America. In comparison with these methods the work in America seems much simp even if less attractive to performed indoors. The saving appliances in the way of good soaps and powders, as well as the large lightweight tub, the wringer, and even the washboard, make washand even the washboard, make washing a much easier operation even if none of the later conveniences are added. The American women always have made drudgery of their laundry work and probably will continue to do so until it is eliminated from their household.

A tourist noting the outofdoor wash-ing in sme of the less progressive countries and watching the happy faces and free, graceful movements of the women engaged in it, is forced to wonder whether, despite the Ameri-can progressiveness, the washwomen have not lost by the application of many of the modern methods, espec-tally the washing of the soiled clothing in a hot, steamy room instead of in the open air. Tomorrow—Lebor and Equipment.

LETTERS TO THE HERALD

SAYS EL PASO NEEDS A BAND. Editor El Paso Herald:

Editor El Paso Herald:

Now that the movement is being made to induce Oscar Hammerstein to include El Paso in his opera house circuit, it seems to be a good time to consider the question of the musical status of El Paso in general. El Paso seems to be greatly behind every other city in this respect. There is no local band or orchestra worth speaking of here at the present time, owing to the fact that absolutely no encouragement is given musicians by the city and there not being enough musicians locally employed to enable them to form a good band without such assistance. And without some encouragement it is not worth the time of

Martin



Somehow a groom never looks worthy. After all ther's somethin' kind o' nice about bein' poor an' lookin' forward t' th' openin' o' a new nickel the-ater.

\$25,000 a year for the municipal orchestra. Dallas, Tex., recently raised a guarantee fund among the merchants and business men, of \$25,000 for an orchestra, and Houston has a first class municipal band which plays in the audiforium, which belongs to the city, and is highly appreciated by the people who flock to hear it play there. In fact, there is hardly a town or city, except El Paso, which does not help in providing music for its citizens.

This city especially, should do something of this kind being the owner of Washington park, and therefore in a position to employ a band there once or more a week for the purpose of structing people there, and entertaining them when they get there.

There will soon be a labor parade, and a good band required for it, but the local musicians' union will have to get men from outside the city, to get a sufficient number together. There will also be the races and the political elections and the annual fair coming on very soon, and we mater that a real band to play, for these engagements. Yet with a little encouragement from the city, there would not be any difficulty in getting plenty of good musicians to locate here.

I think it would be a very good and proper thing for the city to make a grant of at least \$5000 a year to the local musicians union for the rurpose of organizing and maintaining band of about 20 men, in return the band to give one or more concerts a week for the public. Pressure also should be brought to bear on the local theaters to employ larger orchestras than is usual here, and which is entirely in-

brought to bear on the local theaters to employ larger orchestras than is usual here, and which is entirely inadequate for the rendering of that class of music that a music loving people appreciate.

That the people here really appreciate good music is unquestionable, and it is a disgrace to a city that claims to be a health resort, if not a pleasure resort, that it provides no entertainment for its visitors and citizens. Unless El Paso is to get the name of the deadest and dullest town in the United States, it will have to get busy in this matter.

I trust this letter may help to stir up some of the city fathers or the chamber of commerce in a much need-ed direction.

Henry C. Hutton, Flutist.

Vote For the \$150,000 Road Bonds

Finlay, Tex., Aug. 21.
Editor El Paso Herald:
It is only a few days until the day
to vote on the \$150,000 bond issue to
raise funds to build a road from Fabens
to the east county line: I wish to advance a few reasons why this particular
bond issue should be carried. I prepared an article shortly after the elecrice was ordered, but feared it might clion was ordered, but feared it might appear to reflect on the county officers and have some effect on the primary election and since I was taking no sides wither way I refrained from publishing

There are many reasons for voting the bonds and building the road: principal among them is that the law especially requires the road to be built and the general good of the county requires the road. The fact that there are absolutely no county roads of any sort leading from the eastern part of the county to the county seed to a coninexcusable

Again road district No. 4, in which this money will be expended, has paid an average of more than \$5000 each wear into the road fund and except the year the road bonds were voted has not received an average of \$50 per

year. Out of the previous bend issue the records show we received less than \$12,000, of which we paid in \$5000 that of year, whereas our pro rate, according to the taxes paid in by our district, should have been over \$10,000, so you is see when we get this bond issue if will not be entirely a gift, but will be more like repaying a loan, for the east end to have been lending the west end more than \$5000 each year for roads I grant you it was mighty poor business in those who had the business in charge while we had no roads ourselves but the records will bear out my staterecords will bear

Now as to the cost of the bor Now as to the cost of the bonds, on 40 year 5 percent bonds about \$10,900 will pay interest and sinking fund; this will be some 12 cents per head on the people in El Paso county, or one cent per month each. And as to raising the taxes on the poor man, the raise will be 21-4 cents per \$100, and on the home of the laboring man, valued at \$2500, will be less than 60 cents, then the county to the county seal is a content of the county to the county seal is a content of aliairs of which those having the supervision of the county roads should be heartly askamed in this era of good roads, and when you consider that there have been spent in the west than the county more than \$500. The county more than \$500. The past four years and less than \$15.000 in the east 50 miles it appears inexcuable. here to Finlay and try to find the coun-ty road, and mire down in the sand a few times, you would rote all the bonds necessary to build a road to El Pase and you would not lore any official who protested against it, or who is responsible for the lack of roads here M. W. Lowry.

BY GEORGE FITCH, Author Of "At Good Old Siwash"

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tially dry miles and 1,600,000 people, a bridge and wade west, great many of whom wear shoes both summer and winter. Nobody knows negie library, some universities and a how the state got all these people, but future. It also has Hot Springs, the it is surmised that most of them were In Egypt most of the washing is visiting in the vicinity when the Mississippi river steamboats thinned out and were unable to get home afterward. The state is now isolated from the rest of the country by a number of casual and dilettante railroads. The star of empire passed it 500 miles to the north on its way westward. The tourist glides swiftly by on the north, south, east and west and only the intrepid real estate agent and the invalid with a consuming thirst for sulphur water now penetrate into ita fastnesses and explore it.

The early history of Arkansas was written in shakes and shivers and the principal literature of the backwoods is still the ague cure advertisement. In 1861 Arkansas seceded with the rest of the south. It came back in 1868, but this fact was not noticed by the nation or the inhabitants for many years. Only were voting for the original Jeff.

Arkansas produces coal, cotton, lum-

RKANSAS, which was named by that they are only visible from the side. one of the worst spellers in history, is pronounced "Arkansaw" by scows and long-legged cattle, while and is a partially raw state situated the western section is mountainous and along the Mississippi river on its west can be havigated successfully by balloons and democrat wagons. To reach Arkan-Arkansas has 53,000 square and par- | sas go to Memphis, Tenn., cross the high

Arkansas has several fine cities, a Car-



greatest cure for rheumatism and fatty pier than New Yorkers, because they haven't so many opportunities to see

recently a local statesman named Jeffer- degeneration of the pocketbook in the son Davis arose and has since become west. It has fewer aristocrats, plutosenator, receiving the enthusiastic votes crats and automobilea than any other of many Arkansans who thought they American state, and its people are hap-